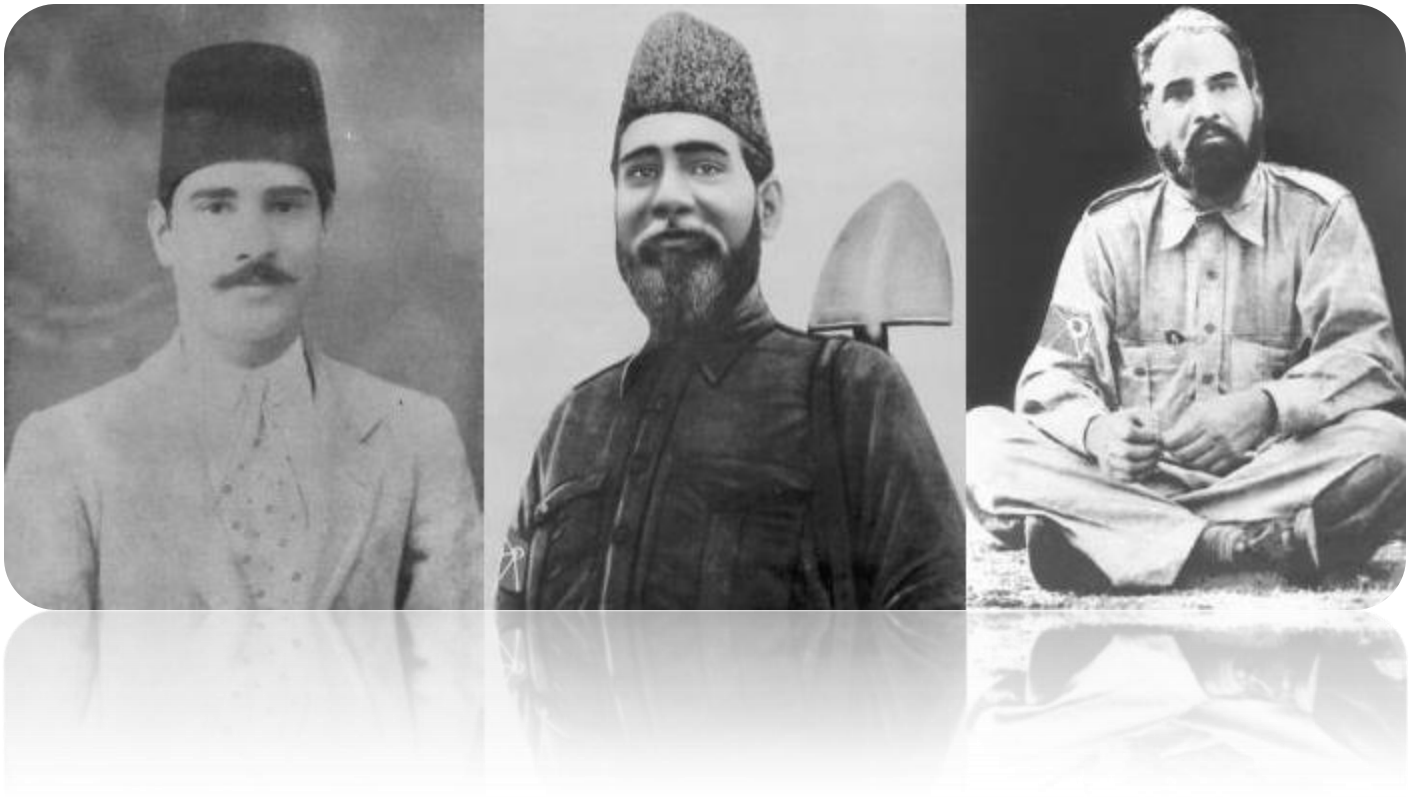

Chronology of the Khaksar Tehrik and its Founder, Allama Mashriqi

Period: 1888-1947

By Nasim Yousaf

Introduction

Allama Mashriqi put up a fierce fight and made tremendous sacrifices to liberate the Indian subcontinent. He was arrested at least six times and a ban on his movements was imposed no less than twice. Mashriqi was also attacked and, in 1947, he was stabbed (*The Canberra Times*, June 11, 1947). His sacrifices propelled the nation toward freedom.

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In 1940, Allama Mashriqi was on the verge of ending British rule using his private army of millions and a massive following within the Indian nation. The authorities were gravely concerned about the threat Mashriqi posed to their rule, and arrested Mashriqi, his son, and thousands of Khaksars. One of Mashriqi's beloved sons, Ehsanullah Khan Aslam, was killed and Mashriqi was forbidden to take a last glimpse before his son's passing. While in Vellore Central Jail, Mashriqi began a fast unto death to push for freedom. The authorities threatened Mashriqi's life if he refused to disband the Khaksar Movement (Khaksar Tehrik), but Mashriqi brushed aside this warning.

In addition to imprisoning Mashriqi and the Khaksars, the Government undertook a number of other measures to try to stop Mashriqi. A ban on Mashriqi's *Al-Islah* newspaper was imposed and his political materials were impounded to suppress his message of freedom. A highly deceitful propaganda campaign was unleashed against him in the press to try to damage his credibility and following. And the Government confiscated Mashriqi's property, withheld his pension, and seized his bank accounts, bringing his family to the point of starvation. His daughters, sons, and wife were constantly harassed and intimidated. Mashriqi was denied contact with family

members. These were just a few of the many examples of Government actions against Mashriqi to try to force him to surrender and disband the Khaksar Tehrik.

Mashriqi (and his family) handled the adversity with great courage and audacity and never yielded to the authorities; the Khaksar Tehrik continued its mission unrelentingly. Even while he was in prison, Khaksar activities such as civil disobedience and distribution of pamphlets continued mobilizing the masses and building momentum for freedom. The rulers were completely perplexed with how to stop Mashriqi and the Khaksars. The unwavering determination of Mashriqi, his family, and the Khaksars made the British feel that their rule was coming to an end. Thus, while Mashriqi was imprisoned, the rulers began discussing freedom with their favored Muslim and non-Muslim leaders.

When Mashriqi emerged from jail, he immediately continued his mission. Towards the end of 1946, Mashriqi finalized a coup to bring a swift end to British rule. Not soon after, the British announced a transfer of power. At this time, Mashriqi ordered 300,000 Khaksars to assemble in Delhi on June 30, 1947 to ensure that India would remain united, as he felt partition was politically motivated. In the meantime, a plan for partitioning the country was announced in early June and by mid-June, 1947, the Muslim and non-Muslim leaders who were favored by the British had accepted it. They accepted partition about two weeks prior to the planned Khaksar assembly and in August of 1947, Pakistan and India emerged as separate countries on the world map.

The freedom of India was not won solely through a constitutional fight or other methods that historians have portrayed, but rather through the sacrifices and fight of Mashriqi and the Khaksar Tehrik. It is important to remember that no ruler or oppressor holds dialogue unless he or she feels that his rule is in danger. The history books of Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh need to include this missing portion of history. Indeed, Allama Mashriqi led the freedom of the Indian sub-continent. This one-page narration is simply a starting point. To fully understand Mashriqi and the Khaksars role in bringing freedom to the nation, see my detailed books and articles on the topic.

In British India, Allama Mashriqi was arrested approximately six times (and imprisoned at least three times) and had his movements restricted twice (from 1932 to 1937, Mashriqi was barred from entering the North West Frontier Province and then on January 19, 1942, upon release from Vellore Central Jail, he was not permitted to leave the Madras Presidency region until December 28, 1942). After the creation of Pakistan, Mashriqi was arrested approximately 9 times. In 1962, restrictions on his movements were imposed (Note: there may be other arrests and restrictions).

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The abbreviated chronology below has been made to ease the work of researchers, scholars, and students of the Indian Sub-continent's history. It includes the following:

- Dates of some of Allama Mashriqi's statements and speeches
- Important events of the Khaksar Tehrik, including the resolution that was passed by the Muslim League on Pakistan Day (March 23, 1940), regarding the killing of the Khaksars in Lahore on March 19, 1940
- Quaid-e-Azam's statement on the massacre of the Khaksars on March 19, 1940
- Dates when prominent personalities such as Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Sir Ziaud Din Ahmed, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Abdullah Haroon, and Sir Shah Suleiman visited Mashriqi
- Correspondences between Mashriqi and other Muslim leaders, including Quaid-e-Azam, Dr.Sir Zia ud Din, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Correspondences between Mashriqi and Mahatma Gandhi or Jawaharlal Nehru
- Mashriqi's telegram to Sir Stafford Cripps that was published in Dawn on March 29, 1942
- Dates of killings and arrests of the Khaksars.

- The news of Bombay High Court's decision regarding Quaid-e-Azam's attacker. The High Court Judge did not accept that the attacker was a Khaksar
- Mashriqi's meetings with prominent personalities, including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Einstein, and Nawab Ismail Khan
- Tributes by various newspapers on Mashriqi's outstanding educational performance:1907 and 1911-1912

Chronology

1888 August 25, Inayatullah Khan (Allama Mashriqi) is born.

1895 Mashriqi meets Sir Syed Ahmed Khan with his father at Rampur in India.

1897 Mashriqi starts school at B.N.Public School in Amritsar, India.

1900 Mashriqi is first in the entire district in middle school examination.

1900 He begins studying at Government High School in Amritsar.

1902 He passes the Matric exam from Government High School with distinction and was awarded a Certificate of Proficiency in Mathematics, Persian and Arabic.

1904 Mashriqi passes his intermediate examination and stood first in the entire district. He also received Jubilee Scholarship and Proficiency awards in the subjects of Arabic, Mathematics and English. He went to Church Mission College and won a Jubilee Scholarship and proficiency prizes in Mathemetics, Arabic, and English.

1904 Mashriqi comes to F.C. College (Foreman Christian College) in Lahore for his Bachelor of Arts degree.

1906 He graduates from F.C. College.

1907 He passes his M.A. in Mathematics from the University of Punjab and broke all previous records. The Governor of Punjab congratulated him on his success.

1907 April 14 *The Daily Tribune* in Lahore paid rich tributes to Mashriqi on securing First Class in Mathematics, writing, "We offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. Inayatullah Khan of the Foreman Christian College on the brilliant success he has achieved at the last M.A. examination of the Punjab University. It is no mean achievement to secure First Class in Mathematics at the M.A. examination and well might our countrymen congratulate themselves at the unique success achieved by Mr. Inayatullah…."

1907 October 21 Mashriqi joined Christ's College at Cambridge University in England.

1908 He secured a scholarship at Christ's College. He was declared Foundation Scholar at Cambridge University.

1909 Passed Tripos in Mathematics and won the titles of Wrangler and Bachelor Scholar.

1909 June 22 He obtained a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree from Cambridge University.

1911 He received honors in Natural Sciences Tripos at Cambridge University.

1911 He passed Oriental Languages Tripos at Cambridge University.

1911 June 17 *The Times*, London wrote:

"Inayatullah Khan of Christ's College, besides gaining First Class in Oriental Languages obtained Honours in Natural Sciences. He became Wrangler only after two years residence."

1911 June 17 *The Daily Mirror*, London writes:

"This year at Cambridge Inayatullah Khan of Amritsar and a student of Christ's College has obtained the unusual distintion of successfully competing for two Triposes at the same time and obtaining a First Class and Honours in them."

1911 June 17 *The Telegraph*, London:

"Other Tripos lists were issued yesterday. Among the names stands conspicuous the name of Inayatullah Khan whose University career presents a series of remarkable successes."

1911 June 30 *Indian Student*, London:

"But it has been given to a few Indian students in England to achieve such academic distinctions as has fallen to the lot of Mr. Inayatullah whose name appears both in the Oriental Languages and the Natural Sciences Tripos this year. Born in 1888 he did his B.A. while yet a boy of 18 in First Class and got his M.A. in Mathemetics only one year later taking a First Class for the first time in the history of the Punjab University in 1907. In 1908, he was Foundation Scholar at Cambridge and Wrangler and Bachelor Scholar in 1909. We hope and pray that his exceptional abilities may find adequate opportunities for consecrating themselves to the service of his country and glory of his God."

1912 June 12 *The Cambridge Daily News* lauded his performance at Cambridge University:

"A further batch of lists was published this morning. Chief interest was taken in the performance of Inayatullah Khan of Christ's College who has proved himself the best all-round Indian student ever at Cambridge. The best known Indians previuosly are, perhaps, B.P.Paranjpye and A.T.Rajan, both of whom were bracketed senior Wranglers. A few years ago S.A.Majid came along and besides passing both parts of Law Tripos, obtained honours in Oriental Languages Tripos. All these performances are swept aside by the achievement of Inayatullah Khan of Christ's College who yesterday obtained a First Class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos…He is believed to be the first man of any nationality to obtain honours in four different Triposes. He established a record at the Punjab University also in Mathematics by gaining First Class for the first time in the history of the University. He has carried off a very large number of awards at Christ's College."

1912 June 12 the *Westminster Gazette* writes:

"A brilliant Indian Scholar, Inayatullah Khan, who today passed, besides his three other Triposes, another Tripos is one of the most distinguished Indians ever seen up."

1912 *The Star*, London writes:

"It was hitherto considered not possible at Cambridge that a man could take four Triposes in the short period of five years, but it is to the credit of India that Inayatullah Khan of Christ's College has accompalished the feat. In 1909, he was declared a Wrangler, two years later he secured First Class Honours in Oriental Languages Tripos and Natural Sciences Tripos at one and the same time and established a record performance."

1912 *The Daily Chronicle*, London writes:

"The Mechanical Science Tripos result which was published at Cambridge yesterday was notable for the success of Inayatuallah Khan who is belived to be the first man to take honours in four different Tripos. He must be placed in the first rank of Indians who have been educated in this country."

1912 June 13 *The Yorkshire Post* writes:

"Inayatullah Khan…has proved himself the best student ever at Cambridge. He is believed to be the first man of any nationality to obtain honours in four different subjects…"

1912 *Evening News* writes:

"Two special features gave distinction to the Mechanical Sciences Tripos published today at Cambridge, an Indian scholar, Inayatullah Khan, passing his fourth Tripos…"

1912 He completes his education at Cambridge University.

1913 While he was still in England, the Maharaja of Alver offered him a State Premiership. He politely declined the offer.

1913 January Mashriqi returned to India.

1913 April The Governor of the NWFP appointed him Vice Principal of Islamia College in Peshawar.

1916 He was promoted to the rank of Principal of Islamia College.

1917 October 17 The British government appointed him Under Secretary of Education in British India in place of Sir John Anderson.

1918 February 19 Mashriqi, as the Under Secretary, recommends the following Muslims for a vacancy in a government position:

Dr. Iqbal (Allama Iqbal)[i]
Afzal Hussain of Cambridge University
Qazi, a Wrangler from Cambridge University.
Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan

1919 September He became member of the Indian Education Service (I.E.S.).

1920 He was offered Ambassadorship of Afghanistan and Knighthood (Title of Sir). He declined both offers.

1920 He started writing his book *Tazkirah*.

1920 December Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar invites him to become the Head of the Mathematics Department at Jamia Millia Islamia University.

1923 Mashriqi was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts- F.R.S.A (London)

1924 His book, *Tazkirah*, was published by Vakil Press in Amritsar, India.

1925 *Tazkirah* was nominated for the Nobel Prize.

1925 Mashriqi sent a copy of *Tazkirah* to Mustafa Kamal Pasha of Turkey.

1925 October 18 Mashriqi wrote a letter to Mustafa Kamal Pasha of Turkey.

1926 He heads a delegation to Cairo, Egypt for Motamar-I-Khilafat Conference. It was held May 13-22, 1926.

1926 May 13 He delivered his historic speech, *Khitab-e- Misr*, at the Motamar-I-Khilafat Conference at Egypt.

1926 Mashriqi meets Einstein at his house.

1926 Mashriqi towards the end of the year returned to India from his foreign tour.

1928 Vocational and Technical education in schools was enforced by Mashriqi.

1929 He becomes Fellow Asiatic Society of France.

1930 Mashriqi lays the foundation for the Khaksar Tehrik.

1930 He becomes a member of the International Congress of Orientalists (Leiden).

1930 He attends the Palestine World Conference.

1931 August 01 Mashriqi's book, *Ishaa'rat*, is published. It explains the philosophy of the Khaksar Tehrik.

1932 Mashriqi met Abul Kalam Azad at Dehli. Abul Kalam Azad had said that the Khaksar Tehrik was the only party, which could eradicate the problems of Muslims. It might be of interest to some people that Abu Kalam Azad used to work as an editor at Mashriqi's father's weekly, Vakil, from Amritsar.

1932 October 15 The North West Frontier Government (NWFP) imposes a ban on Khaksar activities and Mashraqi's entry into NWFP (now *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*). The ban was lifted in 1937.

1934 November 22 *Al-Islah* weekly, a publication of the Khaksar Tehrik, is started from Lahore.

1935 November 15 Mashriqi's book, *Qaul-e-Faisal*, is published.

1936 January 10 Allama Mashriqi's addresses the Muslims at Dehli.

1936 April 24 A report is made on the activities of the Khaksar camp in Rawalpindi

1936 July 31 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Amritsar Khaksar Camp.

1936 August 10 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Gujrat Khaksar Camp.

1936 September 25 Mashriqi's book, *Maulvi Ka Ghalat Muzhab*, is published.

1936 September 27 Mashriqi's addresses Khaksars at Lahore Khaksar Camp.

1936 October 16 *Al-Islah* (Khaksar Tehrik's weekly) publishes Mashriqi's address to the Khaksars at Rawalpindi Khaksar Camp.

1936 November 29 Mashriqi's address Khaksars at Sialkot Khaksar Camp.

1937 Mashriqi is elected President of the All World's Faiths Conference, which is to be held at Indore, India on April 18, 1938.

1937 January 27 *Al-Islah* publishes the first edition of Muqalaat of Mashriqi.

1937 March 14 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Lahore General Camp.

1937 March 25-27 Khaksar Camp held in Dehli. On March 27, 1937, Mashriqi is arrested by Superintendent of Police Scott.

1937 August 13-15 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Lyallpur (now Faisalabad, Pakistan) Khaksar Camp.

1937 August 20-22 Mashriqi addresses Khaksar camp in Lahore.

1937 October 15 Fourteen points of the Khaksar Tehrik are announced.

1937 December 11 A delegation of Khaksars meet at Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of Punjab, with their demands.

1938 A picture album of Khaksar activities is published.

1938 January 01 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Lyallpur Khaksar Camp.

1938 February 27 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars near Gujrat.

1938 April 18 Mashriqi presides over the All World's Faiths Conference. The duration of the conference was April 18-21, 1938.

1938 May 30 Mian Ahmed Shah (Barrister) heads a delegation of Khaksars and meets Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab.

1938 June 05 Mashriqi addresses Khaksar Camp at Ludhiana.

1938 August 28 Mashriqi delivers a speech at the Khaksar Camp in Murree.

1938 December 26 Mashriqi addresses a Khaksar Camp at Adori, Sind.

1939 January 27 Mashriqi message to women is published in *Al-Islah*, the weekly newspaper of the Khaksar Tehrik.

1939 April 07-09 A Khaksar Camp is held in Rawalpindi.

1939 April 25 Dr. Sir Zia ud Din writes a letter to Allama Mashriqi to resolve the Sunni-Shia riots at Lucknow.

1939 May 25 Dr. Sir Zia ud Din writes another letter to Allama Mashriqi to resolve the Sunni-Shia riots at Lucknow

1939 June 25 Mashriq addresses Central Camp at Abbotabad.

1939 July 02, Mashriqi addresses Khaksars near Gujranwala.

1939 July 16 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Quetta.

1939 July 22-24 Khaksar Camp is held at Jehlum.

1939 August Khaksar Camp is held in Delhi.

1939 August 24 Mashriqi arrives in Lucknow to settle the Shia-Sunni dispute and put an end to the riots.

1939 September 01 Mashriqi and many Khaksars are arrested.

1939 September 02 Mashriqi and the Khaksars are released.

1939 September 12 Mashriqi is again arrested.

1939 September 17 Khaksars are arrested by the Government of United Province (U.P.)

1939 September 27 *The Statesman* publishes news about the arrest of the Khaksars at Ghaziabad.

1939 October 08 Nawab Ismail Khan, following Mr. Jinnah's suggestion, meets Mashriqi in Lucknow jail.

1939 October 10 Quaid-e-Azam writes a letter to Mashriqi

1939 October 11 Dr. Sir Ziaud Din meets Quaid-e-Azam to discuss the Khaksar issue with the Government of U.P.

1939 October 13 Khaksars are killed by police firing in Bulandshar

1939 October 14 Mashriqi is released. Mashriqi, accompanied by Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, come to Dehli from Lucknow.

1939 October 14 Mashriqi writes a letter to Mr Jinnah.

1939 October 15 Quaid-e-Azam meets Mashriqi in Dehli

1939 October 15 Quaid-e-Azam writes a letter to Mashriqi.

1939 October 16 Quaid-e-Azam visits Mashriqi at the Khaksar Camp in Dehli. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan accompanies him. This is reported in The Statesman of October 17, 1939.[ii]

1939 October 16 Sir Abdur Rahim (President of the Legislative Assembly), Sir Abdullah Haroon, and Sir Ziaud Din Ahmed visit Mashriqi at the Khaksar Camp in Dehli. This is reported in The Statesman of October 17, 1939.[iii]

1939 October 19 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Quaid-e-Azam.

1939 October 25 Mashriqi writes a letter to Quaid-e-Azam

1939 October 26 Quaid-e-Azam writes to Mashriqi.

1939 October 28 Mr Ahmed Shah, Bar at Law and a lieutenant of Mashriqi, meets Mr. R.A. Kidwai, the Minister of Jails, regarding the Khaksar issue with the Government of U.P. *The Statesman* reports this on October 30, 1939.

1939 October 28 More Khaksars are arrested at Aminabad, Lucknow.

1940 January 04 Mashriqi writes a letter to Sir Shah Suleiman.

1940 February 20 The Punjab government orders the confiscation of Aksariat Ya Khoon, a pamphlet of the Khaksar movement.

1940 February 27 Mashriqi arrives in Dehli from Lahore to discuss with the Viceroy of India the ban on Khaksar activities.

1940 February 27 Mashriqi meets Quaid-e-Azam, Sir Suleman, Dr. Sir Zia ud Din, and Sir Zafarullah Khan in Dehli to discuss the Punjab government's ban on Khaksar activities.

1940 March 19 Many Khaksars are brutally killed at Lahore by indiscriminate police fire. This opens a new chapter in the history of the Pakistan movement.

1940 March 19 The government declares the Khaksar Terik to be illegal. Due to this Khaksar problem, a curfew is imposed.

1940 March 20 Mashriqi is arrested in Dehli.

1940 March 20 *The Star of India* publishes Mr. Jinnah's statement about the Khaksars:

"I am deeply grieved to hear the tragic account of the incident in Lahore last evening regarding the clash between the Police and the Khaksars resulting in terrible loss of life and injury on both the sides. I hope the Khaksars will carry out the instructions issued by their leader, Mr. Inayatullah Mashriqi, published in the newspapers of this morning. As one who has always been so kindly treated by the Khaksars, I appeal to them most earnestly to keep peace and not precipitate matters by defying law and order. It is difficult to say anything till I am in possession of full facts of the situation."

1940 March 20 *The Tribune*, Lahore publishes headline of the Khaksars' clash with police.

1940 March 21 *The Tribune*, Lahore publishes headline of Mashriqi's arrest.

1940 March 21 Quaid-e-Azam visits the Khaksars in the hospital in Lahore.

1940 March 21 Quaid-e-Azam makes a speech condemning the killing of the Khaksars.

1940 March 22 *The Civil & Military Gazette* publishes Quaid-e-Azam's statement about the killing of Khaksars on March 19, 1940 in Lahore.

1940 March 22 Mr. K.L. Gauba presents the adjournment motion related to the recent firing in Lahore to the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

1940 March 24 The Pakistan Resolution and Khaksar Resolution are passed. The Khaksar Resolution, presented by Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, states:

"This Session of the All India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the unfortunate and tragic occurrence on the 19th of March, 1940, owing to a clash between the Khaksars and the police, resulting in the loss of a large number of lives and injuries to many more, and sincerely sympathizes with those who suffered and with their families and dependents.

This Session calls upon the Government forthwith to appoint an independent and impartial committee of inquiry, the personnel of which would command the perfect confidence of the people, with instructions to them to make full and complete investigation and inquiry in the whole affair, and make their report as soon as possible.

This Session authorizes the Working Committee to take such actions in the matter as they may consider proper immediately after publication of the report of the Committee.

This Session urges upon the various Governments that the order declaring the Khaksar Organization unlawful should be removed as soon as possible."

1940 April 14, Mahatma Gandhi's article on the Khaksar Movement is published in *The Tribune*, Lahore.

1940 May 23 Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (M.L.A. Central) sends a telegram to the government of Punjab to remove the ban on the Khaksar Tehrik and release Mashriqi. The news is published in *The Tribune*, Lahore on May 25, 1940.

1940 May 31 There is a Hartal (strike) by the Muslims in Lahore in respect for the deceased Khaksars. The news appears in *The Tribune*, Lahore on June 1, 1940.

1940 June 12 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the arrest of hundreds of Khaksars.

1940 June 16 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the arrests of Khaksars.

1940 June 16 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the death of a Khaksar who had been injured from the firing.

1940 June 28 Mr Jinnah issues a press statement from Simla regarding the Khaksar issue.

1940 July 05 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about a Khaksar who died of injuries.

1940 July 05 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the arrest of Khaksars.

1940 July 06 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the trials and sentencing of Khaksars.

1940 July 09 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the arrest of three Khaksars.

1940 July 10 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about Khaksars sentenced by the court at Multan.

1940 July 16 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the Khaksars on trial in Multan.

1940 September 01 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about the conviction of male and female Khaksars.

1940 September 05 News appears in *The Hindustan Times* about Allama Mashriqi's offer of 250,000 Khaksars to the Viceroy for the defense of India against foreign aggression.

1940 September 07 *The Star of India* publishes Jinnah's statement, hoping "that the Punjab government will now deal with the Khaksars in a generous and friendly manner particularly with regard to the cases of those who have suffered and who are now undergoing sentences of imprisonment."

1941 February 26 A Khaksar camp was organized at Lyallpur.

1941 March 10 Mashriqi writes a letter from jail to Professor Dr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan of Aligarh Muslim University informing him, "My last days are nearing. It will be alright if I receive a reply and I am released. Otherwise I am going to die… ..I am not going to change my decision nor do I repent for it. I am happy because I am going to lay down my life for the sake of Government." At the conclusion of his letter, he states, "Again gird up your loins. Do not let my face be blackened. Save the honour of Islam…"

1941 May 02 Mashriqi Day is observed in the entire India to seek his release from the jail.

1941 May 02 Sir Zia ud Din Ahmed writes to Additional Secretary Tottenham to release Mashriqi.

1941 June 21 Quaid-e-Azam writes a letter to Zauqi stating that "the Khaksars should work as members of the Muslim League under one flag and one platform."

1941 October 16 Mashriqi begins fasting to obtain the Khaksars release. He fasted for 80 days.

1942 January 19 Mashriqi is released from Vallore Central Jail after being detained for 22 months without trial. However, his movements are still restricted in Madras. The restrictions are finally removed on December 28, 1942.

1942 February 22 Jinnah presides over an All India Muslim League meeting and the following resolution is passed:

"This Council of the All India Muslim League while appreciating the action of government of India in releasing Allama Inayatullah Mashriqui, resents the ban placed upon his moving outside Madras and urges upon the government for its immediate removal."

1942 March 29 *Dawn* publishes Mashriqi's telegram (while at the Madras Presidency) to Sir Stafford Cripps (leader of the Cripps Mission). In the telegram, Mashriqi demands that the removal of the ban on the Khaksar Tehrik, the release of the Khaksars in prison, and the complete independence of India.

Some of the points Mashriqi raises in his telegram:

2000 Khaksars were arrested
Thirteen-year old son was murdered
Sixteen-year old son was arrested and put in jail
Hundreds of thousands of personal property and cash was confiscated
Family was deprived of many personal belongings
Family was made to starve
Forced to pay Rs. 1000 as jail expense
Threatened to be lashed
Kicked by the Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail
Locked and tortured
Kept in solitary confinement
Family was not allowed to visit
Kept in jail for 22 months without trial
Had to fast for 80 days
Pension was stopped
Still has to remain in Madras till a settlement

1942 March 25 Mashriqi writes to Jinnah that he has demanded complete independence of India from Sir Stafford Cripps. In his letter, he suggests that Jinnah demand the same. Mashriqi sent similar letters to Abul Kalam Azad (President of the Congress) and the Hindu Mahasabha.

1942 April 03-06 Jinnah presides over the 29th annual session of the Muslim League and passes the following resolution:

"This session of the All India Muslim League urges upon the government of India to remove all restrictions imposed upon Allama Mashriqui and also lift the ban on the Khaksar movement and release unconditionally all the Khaksar prisoners."

1942 April 03 Mashriqi sends telegrams informing Abul Kalam Azad, Jinnah, Gandhi, Dr. V.D. Svaskar, and Nehru about the Khaksar Tehrik's decision of rejecting the Cripps Mission. On April 10, 1942 the Muslim League and Congress also reject the Cripps Mission's proposals.

1942 April 11 Mashriqi sends telegrams congratulating the three Presidents and Jawaharlal Nehru for rejecting the Cripps Proposals.

1942 April 21 Former Prime Minister of Madras, C. Raj Gopalachari, writes to Allama Mashriqi.

1942 April 28 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Abul Kalam Azad.

1942 April 28 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Quaid-e-Azam

1942 May 05 Mashriqi sends another telegram to Mr. Jinnah.

1942 May 11 Mr.Jinnah replies to Mashriqi's telegram of May 05, 1942

1942 May 11 Mr.Jinnah releases Jinnah-Mashriqi correspondence to the press.

1942 May 12 Mashriqi replies to Quaid-e-Azam's telegram, informing him of the full support of the Khaksar Tehrik to the Muslim League for India’s complete Independence.

1942 May 12 Mashriqi sends telegram to Abul Kalam Azad.

1942 May 13 Abul Kalam Azad sends a reply to Mashriqi’s telegram of May 12, 1942.

1942 May 14 Abul Kalam Azad sends a telegram to Mashriqi.

1942 May 15 Sir Richard Tottenham writes a letter to Mashriqi which is received on May 19, 1942.

1942 May 16 Mashriqi sends a telegram offering full support to Mr. Jinnah for complete independence.

1942 May 16 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Quaid-e-Azam asking him to meet Abul Kalam Azad and Nehru at Madras.

1942 May 16 Mashriqi sends telegram to Abul Kalam Azad asking him to fix a meeting with Quaid-e-Azam.

1942 May 18 Mashriqi receives a letter from Dr. Sir Zia ud Din.

1942 May 27 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Jinnah , Abul Kalam Azad, Gandhi, and Nehru.

1942 June 12, 1942 Mr. Jinnah sends a message to Mashriqi through Dr. Haji Aslam Chistie, a Khaksar who met Mr. Jinnah in Bombay.

1942 June 12 Abul Kalam Azad writes to Mashriqi.

1942 June 12 Jawaharlal Nehru writes to Mashriqi.

1942 June 18 Mashriqi writes to Jawaharlal Nehru.

1942 June 19 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Mr. Jinnah

1942 June 23 Jawaharlal Nehru writes to Mashriqi.

1942 June 18, Mashriqi sends telegrams to the Muslim League and Congress leaders.

1942 June 25 Mashriqi sends telegrams to Mr. Jinnah

1942 July 06 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Jawaharlal Nehru

1942 July 08 Nehru replies to Mashriqi's telegram of July 06, 1942.

1942 July 11 Mashriqi writes to C. Raj Gopalachari, Ex-Premier of Madras

1942 July 14 C. Rajagopalachari replies to Mashriqi's letter.

1942 July 28 Mashriqi sends telegrams to various top leaders of the Muslim League and Congress. In his telegram he says, "Quit India Movement" is premature.

1942 September 22-23 Resolution regarding the Khaksars is discussed in the Central Legislative Assembly.

1942 December 28, restrictions on Allama Mashriqi and the ban on the Khaksar Tehrik are released.

1942 December 31 Mashriqi's statement condoling Sir Sikandar Hayat's death is published in *The Tribune*, Lahore.

1943 January 02 Mashriqi arrives in Lahore and is accorded an enthusiastic reception. He addresses the public and thanks God for the opportunity of addressing the public after about three years. According to *The Tribune* Lahore on January 04, 1943, "Concluding the Allama said that there was nothing secret about the Khaksar movement, which within a period of 12 years had spread throughout India."

1943 January 08 Special prayers of thanks to God are held as a result of Mashriqi's release on December 28, 1942.

1943 March 19 Khaksar Day is observed all over India in memory of the Khaksar martyrs of March 19, 1940.

1943 June 05 Mashriqi sends a telegram to Quaid-e-Azam asking him to meet Gandhi to settle the issue of freedom.

1943 July 26 Rafiq Sabir Mazangvi injures Quaid-e-Azam. He is alleged to be a Khaksar.

The following did not occur on July 26, 1943, but it supports the fact that Rafiq Sabir Mazangvi was not a Khaksar:

The Judge of the Bombay High Court did not accept the evidence that was presented to try to prove Rafiq Sabir Mazangvi to be a Khaksar. Akbar A. Peerbhoy (Quaid-e-Azam's nephew) wrote the judge's decision in his book, *Jinnah Faces An Assassin*.[iv] The book has no mention of Rafiq Sabir Mazangvi being a Khaksar. Furthermore, many newspapers such as *The Hindustan Times* (November 05, 1943), *The Bombay Chronicle* (November 05, 1943), and *The Tribune*, Lahore (November 05, 1943) also did not mention Rafiq Sabir Mazangvi as being a Khaksar in their reports about the High Court's decision.

Below are more quotes that support the point mentioned above:

"…but to say that the assailant was selected for a murderous attack by the organisation [Khaksar] does not appear to be true."[v]

"…in April 1944 a booklet entitled *Hamla* was found on sale which attempted to show that the attack on Jinnah was the result of a deep laid conspiracy between the Government and Jinnah to discredit the Khaksar movement."[vi]

"To charge me [Allama Mashriqi] as having been the cause of assailing Quaid-e-Azam through a Khaksar in 1943 is equally ridiculous as the Bombay High Court judgment said that Mr. Jinnah had not been able to prove that the assailant was a Khaksar and the man himself announced that he was a favourite Muslim Leaguer. My differences with Mr. Jinnah were only on the point that I wanted undivided Punjab and undivided Bengal with the provinces of U.P. and Bihar to be the least Pakistan of the Muslims. I told him in 1942 that his present Pakistan of the two provinces 1400 miles apart could not last and this would result in the ruin of one crore Muslims and the complete decimation of five crore Muslims of remaining India."[vii]

Assistant Naib Hakim-e-Aalah of Sindh (Khaksar Tehrik), Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur (who later became a Defense Minister in the Federal Cabinet, Government of Pakistan), sent a message to Quaid-e-Azam. In the message, Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur said that he was shocked to hear about the attack on Quaid-e-Azam's life. He congratulated the Quaid for escaping the attempt on his life and catagorically denied the involvement of any Khaksars in this heinous crime.[viii]

1943 July 27 *The Tribune*, Lahore, writes "In an interview with the 'Associated Press' Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, condemns the attack on Mr. Jinnah."

1943 July 27 *The Hindustan Times* writes about the Khaksars, who condemned the attack on Quaid-e-Azam. The paper quotes the Khaksars as saying, "We went to Mr. Jinnah's bungalow as soon as we learnt that a cowardly attack was made on his person by a Muslim, who said that he was a Khaksar. We congratulate the Qaid-e-Azam on his escape and strongly condemn the man who has done such a mean action which is absolutely against Khaksar principles. We cannot believe that such a person could be a Khaksar."

1943 July 28 *The Bombay Chronicle* publishes Mashriqi's statement regarding the attack on Jinnah. The headline reads, "Allama Mashriqi On Outrage." The paper prints Mashriqi's interview with the Associated Press:

"Qaide Azam Jinnah is the most revered leader of the Mussalmans at this moment, and all hopes are centred in him. The culprit must be brought to the book, but I would appeal Qaide Azam as well as everyone in India not to give this incident the slightest political tinge for the sake of the most important things that are happening and the most immense reults involved. I would have taken it as a mere accident if the thing had happened with me, and perhaps would not cared to give it to the press or even get the culprit arrested, on account of the vital issues before the country." Mashriqi's statement is also published in *The Hindustan Times* on July 28, 1943.

1943 July 28 *The Tribune*, Lahore, writes about Allama Mashriqi condemning the attack on Quaid-e-Azam.

1943 August 27 *The Tribune*, Lahore, publishes Allama Mashriqi's appeal to Mr. Jinnah: "In a lengthy statement, explaining that Khaksars are not rivals of the Muslim League, Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, states that Mr. Jinnah should immediately take steps to solve the political deadlock. He suggests that Mr. Jinnah should immediately meet Gandhiji and write formally to the Viceroy to allow him to see Mahatma Gandhi for the purpose of Hindu-Muslim settlement." Through this settlement Mashriqi endeavours to seek complete independence for India.

1943 November *Roznamah Zamindar* (Lahore), a daily newspaper in Urdu, denies attack on Quaid-e-Azam by a Khaksar:

1943 September 02 *Muqalaat*, second edition, is published.

1943 September 17, *The Bombay Chronicle* publishes Allama Mashriqi's appeal, "Allama Mashriqi, leader of the Khaksars, has issued instructions the the Khaksars all over the country to make arrangements to maintain six lakhs Bengali destitutes, men, women or children, until the situation becomes normal."

1943 November 04 Bombay High Court Judge, Justice Blagden, announces his verdict.

1943 November 05 News of the verdict is published in many leading newspapers including *The Tribune*, Lahore on November 05, 1943, *The Hindustan Times* on 1943 November 05, and The Bombay Chronicle Nov 05, 1943. None of these newspapers mention Rafiq Sabir Mazangavi as being a Khaksar in their reports.

1943 November 07 The newspaper *Zamindar*, Lahore, publishes news that Rafiq Sabir Mazangvi is not a Khaksar.

1944 March 18 Mashriqi sends a letter inviting Quaid-e-Azam for a meeting.

1944 March 19 Quaid-e-Azam replies to Allama Mashriqi

1944 March 19 Mashriqi writes back to Quaid-e-Azam, informing him that he would extend his full co-operation to him.

1944 May 09 Mashriqi, in a letter, urges Jinnah to meet Gandhi and settle issues regarding the freedom of India.

1944 May 11 Mashriqi writes to Gandhi.

1944 May 15, Gandhi replies to Mashriqi.

1944 August 14 Mashriqi writes to Quaid-e-Azam

1945 January 01 Gandhi writes a letter to Mashriqi.

1945 January 26, 1945 Mashriqi writes to Gandhi.

1945 January 26, 1945 Mashriqi writes to Quaid-e-Azam.

1945 September 06 Gandhi writes to Mashriqi.

1945 November 01 Gandhi writes a letter to Mashriqi.

1945 November 17 Gandhi writes a letter to Mashriqi.

1945 November 19 Gandhi writes a letter to Mashriqi.

1945 November 20 Gandhi writes a letter to Mashriqi.

1946 February 22 Mashriqi addresses a public gathering at Bankipur, Patna.

1946 April 01 Mashriqi receives a letter from Jinnah.

1946 April 06 Mashriqi writes to Jinnah.

1946 May 22 Mashriqi makes a press statement. He again offers his services to Quaid-e-Azam.

1946 May 23 Mashriqi's statement is published in the media.

1946 June 01 Mashriqi sends a message to Jinnah and offers his co-operation.

1946 June 05 Mashriqi issues a press statement.

1946 June 16 Mashriqi issues a statement on the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission proposal by Jinnah.

1946 July 14 Mashriqi's makes a statement.

1946 August 30 Jinnah appeals to the Khaksars to join the Muslim League.

1946 September 09 Mashriqi writes to Quaid-e-Azam and offers the services of the Khaksars. He states that the Khaksars would work for the Muslim League and that he would be willing to join hands with Jinnah.

1946 September 13 *Al-Islah* publishes a letter from Mashriqi to Quaid-e-Azam.

1947 March 17 Allama Mashriqi orders the assembly of 300,000 Khaksars in Delhi. The purpose is to end British rule and prevent the partition of India (which Mashriqi felt was politically motivated).

1947 June 09 Allama Mashriqi is stabbed (*The Canberra Times*, June 11, 1947) and arrested on the same date that the All-India Muslim League accepts the partition plan. According to the Khaksar circle, Mashriqi was stabbed to prevent him from obstructing the partition plan (In British India, Mashriqi was arrested approximately 6 times).

1947 May 10 Mashriqi addresses Khaksars at Banqipur, Putna.

1947 June 27 A meeting is held at Idara-I-Aliya to discuss the division of India.

1947 June 30 Khaksar Camp is held.

1947 August 14, 1947 Pakistan appears on the world map.

For a more detailed chronology, read Nasim Yousaf's published works:

1) *Government of British India on Allama Mashraqi and Khaksar Tehreek (Movement): A Select Chronology: A descriptive timeline of the correspondence of the Secretary of State, Viceroy of India, Provincial Governors, and high officials, intelligence reports, and other events (Focal Period: 1930s and 40s)*

2) *Pakistan's Freedom & Allama Mashriqi: Statements, Letters, Chronology of Khaksar Tehrik (Movement), Period Mashriqi's birth to 1947*
3) *Pakistan's Birth & Allama Mashraqi: Chronology & Statements, Period 1947-1963*

Also see:

1. https://www.facebook.com/nasimyousaf.26
2. https://www.scribd.com/NasimYousaf

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Facebook pages dedicated to the respected Allama Mashriqi:

1. https://www.facebook.com/allamamashraqi
2. https://www.facebook.com/Khaksar.Movement
3. https://www.facebook.com/AllamaMashriqi.1
4. https://www.facebook.com/TazkirahByAllamaMashriqi

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[i] *Al-Mashriqi* by Dr. Azmatullah Bhatti, page 301

[ii] *The Statesman*, October 17, 1939

[iii] *The Statesman* October 17, 1939

[iv] *Jinnah Faces An Assassin* was first published in Bombay in 1943. It was later published in Karachi, Pakistan by East and West Publishing Company.

[v] *Khaksar Movement in India* by Shan Muhammad (page 155)
[vi] *Khaksar Movement in India* by Shan Muhammad (page 133)

[vii] *Al-Mashriqi: The Disowned Genius* by Syed Shabbir Hussain (page 248)

[viii] *Al-Islah* Edition No. 7 Vol. 34 dated June 24-July 1, 1997